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There Can Be No Compromise.

Every loyal democrat must heartily endorse the ringing and patriotic words of Mr. Bryan in his letter to The New York Journal, published in last Sunday's issue of that paper. The letter, which is written in Mr. Bryan's characteristic style, deals with existing political conditions in this country and shows that the situation on the island is distressing and the bolting element of the party there can be no reconciliation save upon the principles enumerated in the Chicago platform. The idea of compromise is repelled by the late democratic standard bearer as something altogether foreign and repugnant to the spirit of democracy.

In stating that absolute harmony prevails in the democratic ranks, Mr. Bryan makes no extravagant declaration, but confines himself to the exact truth. There is no division of sentiment among those who rightfully call themselves democrats, nor has there been any since the adoption of the Chicago platform. The test of democracy consists in loyal devotion to the principles enunciated by the party in national convention assembled. There can be no other test; and those who refuse to ratify the party's action and to plant themselves squarely upon the party's code of principles must accept the ostracism which they pronounce upon themselves. Mr. Bryan is clearly right, therefore, in saying that the democratic party is harmonious. As a unit, it stands upon the platform enunciated at Chicago and upon that platform it intends to stand, without apology or reservation, until the next convention assembles and another platform is adopted.

But while the regular democracy is firmly grounded upon the Chicago platform, Mr. Bryan shows in his letter that the bolting element of the party is equally pronounced in its allegiance to the gold standard. In stating that absolute harmony prevails in the democratic ranks, Mr. Bryan refers to the spirit evinced at the recent Waldorf dinner in New York city, at which the leaders of the bolting element "not only paid homage to the golden image which they had set up, but breathed out threats and slaughter against the greenbacks and treasury notes." To expect the two factions of the party, so widely and fundamentally at variance, to come together on common ground is, in the opinion of Mr. Bryan, not only impossible, but undemocratic, since it necessarily involves some plan of unwarranted compromise. "Both the regular democrats and the gold democrats," says Mr. Bryan, "know that the money question will be the paramount issue of 1900, and it is folly to expect that either branch of the party will give any material assistance to the representatives of the other while this great contest continues. Knowing that they will fight each other three years hence, it is reasonable to suppose that they can be political friends in the meantime."

Mr. Bryan further contends in his letter that harmony between the regular democrats and the bolters means the maintenance of present conditions. Quoting his exact language in this connection, he says: "Bimetallism can only be restored by affirmative action, and any compromise, therefore, must be at the expense of the advocates of bimetallism. If anyone who now believes in free coinage becomes converted hereafter to the gold standard, it will be an easy matter for him to transfer his allegiance to the bolting organization; and if anyone who now believes in the gold standard becomes convinced of his error, the way is open for his return to the regular organization, but any attempt at compromise will not be futile but disastrous. The regular democrats have everything to lose and nothing to gain by making concessions to those who desire to use the party name with supporting the party principles."

Commenting upon the recent action of Peru and Japan in adopting the single gold standard, Mr. Bryan argues that it only increases the strain upon gold and emphasizes the warnings of

the advocates of free silver during the campaign. Instead of constituting a reason, therefore, why this country should remain loyal to gold the action by Mr. Bryan, only shows that the demand for bimetallism in this country is all the more urgent. Mr. Bryan's letter is not a long one, but every sentence bristles with logic and has the ring of true democracy. There can be no satisfactory answer to the reasons given by him for opposing a compromise which would sacrifice the national platform.

The duty of all loyal democrats is to stand unalterably upon the national platform and to faithfully uphold the avowed principles of the party. In no other way can party organization be maintained or the cause of bimetallism be carried on to ultimate triumph.

President McKinley's Message.

President McKinley's message to congress on the Cuban situation is a sore disappointment to the country. Instead of recommending some vigorous measure calculated to relieve the suffering Cubans and to put a stop effectually to Spanish despotism on the island the message, in a feeble, hesitating way, reviews the situation in Cuba and tamely asks for the appropriation of \$50,000 to be applied to the relief of American citizens.

In view of the deplorable condition of affairs on the island the message amounts to little more than a mere travesty. Without the faintest suggestion of sympathy for the oppressed victims of Spanish brutality it simply deals with the subject of American interests on the island and scoldily recommends that the sum mentioned be appropriated for the relief of American citizens. The message is wholly devoid of patriotic warmth and betrays none of the enthusiasm which the president has previously avowed in behalf of Cuba. On more than one occasion during the late campaign eloquent allusion was made by the present chief executive to the heroic sufferings of the island, and yet when the opportunity of doing something for the cause of liberty is presented to him he merely recommends that he merely recommends that the sum mentioned be appropriated for the relief of American citizens.

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Without criticising the appropriation recommended, it suffices to observe that if the situation on the island is sufficiently grave to call for legislative action seeking to relieve the distress of American citizens it is also grave enough to warrant vigorous and decisive action in behalf of Cuba herself. The president's message, which is based upon Consul General Lee's report, admits that the situation on the island is distressing and that General Weyler is carrying on a most brutal and destructive campaign, and yet, in spite of this admission, not a single word of sympathy or encouragement is contained in the message. Under the circumstances, President McKinley's message is worse than none at all, and even the most enthusiastic members of his own party must admit that it reflects little or no credit upon his administration.

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FLORIDA JUDGE MATTER MOVES UP A STEP

Many Questions Disposed of by
Council Yesterday Afternoon.

ABDUCT WAS DISCUSSED

Referred to Bridge and Finance Com-
mittee for Joint Action.

THE WATER ORDINANCE WAS KNIFED

The Plumbers Will Not Have To Be
Licensed—Ice Cream Cakes
Again—Others Matters Act-
ed on at the Meeting
of Council.

MAJOR FITTEN RESIGNS.

WATER COMMISSIONER HAS NOT
TIME TO DEVOTE TO CITY.

Resignation Not To Be Tendered Until
Next Meeting of Council—A. L.
Waldo May Succeed Him.

Major John A. Fitten, one of the most
prominent members of the board of water
commissioners, has given notice of his
intended resignation from that position.

Superintendent Park Woodward, of the
waterworks department, received the no-
tification yesterday morning. Major Fitten
has not formally tendered his resignation
yet, however, but will do so before the next
meeting of council.

Major Fitten states that urgent business
prompted his action. He regrets exceed-
ingly to sever his connection with the city
as a public servant, but says he has not the
time to attend the board meetings or to per-
form the duties entrusted upon him in
such a capacity.

Major Fitten has been a member of the
board since last November, and has made
one of its most efficient officers. His un-
erringing judgment on all matters has always
been a great help to the other members,
who will regret his intended resignation.

While no successor has as yet been an-
nounced, it is rumored that Mr. A. L. Wal-
do may succeed him. The new com-
missioner, with both feet, and notwithstanding
the fact that he has passed the ordinance
will be continued tomorrow.

tomorrow was packed with spec-
tators.

MADE WITH WIFE MURKIN
MAKE GRAVE CHARGE
AGAINST LUETGERT.
To Destroy Druggists
Two Telltales Blame
His Wife's Death.

May 17.—Adolph Luetgert, a
sausage manufacturer, was elected
on the afternoon of the day he
ordered his wife, the

same day he was
made vacant by the resignation of
Colonel George Westmorland, was elected
by the council without a dissenting voice.

The letter of resignation of Colonel West-
morland, stating he was compelled to re-
sign on account of other business, was
read and accepted. Judge Anderson sent
a communication to the council paying a
high tribute to the faithful work of Col-
onel Westmorland and expressing regards
to his wife.

He will now, they say, be
persuaded to accept the
sausage factory on the day
that upon getting her into
that he then threw her
into the water.

Colonel Westmorland will return the
office.

Alfred Woodward startled the council
by introducing a resolution requesting the
city building inspector to carefully exam-
ine the courthouse, which has recently been
purchased for a city hall.

It has been rumored that the building is
not fit to meet the requirements of
the city for a good number of years.

The building committee and Mayor Collier be-
lieve it perfectly sound, but Mr. Wood-
ward seems to have some doubts on this
subject.

The resolution passed unanimously, how-
ever, and a careful examination of the old
walls, floors and foundations of the old
temple of justice will be made. If the
building inspector should report the build-
ing as unsafe, matters would be thrown
into a much more difficult condition, and it is probable
that the escape pipe was a
cause of the damage.

The court members, though, seem to
believe that they will be able to
have a trial in the same
courtroom for many years yet.

To Repair Two Arenas.

A communication was read from Superin-
tendent Park Woodward, of the water-
works department, requesting that Hamp-
ton and Chattahoochee avenues be re-
paired. The water mains from the pump-
ing station follow these two thorough-
fares, and the water is almost impossible for heavy
trucks to pass over.

Mr. Woodward states that if a break-
down were to occur during this season
in one of these streets it would be simply
impossible to transport heavy material
there for repair. This would probably cut
off the water supply of the city, and there-
fore the damage would be great.

John G. Galt, a
member of this city
council, died yesterday
at his home.

May 17.—(Special)—
A. L. M. Collier, a
representative of this city,
died yesterday at his
home.

THORNTON IS BUR-
IED IN HIS BODY
CASKET.

His Death.

May 17.—Freston Thornton
died in the parlor of his
residence yesterday, died
in his bed.

John G. Galt, a
member of this city
council, died yesterday
at his home.

May 17.—John G. Galt, a
member of this city
council, died yesterday
at his home.

He was a regular mem-
ber of the ordinance
committee, and the fight will be renewed.

Citizens Kick on the Mill.

Another petition was read from numer-
ous citizens living in the neighborhood of
the Bowen Mill Company, protesting
against the granting of the disreputable smoke
permits.

Mr. Hirsch urged the granting of the
permits, but Mr. Thompson wanted the
people to be protected.

DR. SPALDING OUT IDEAS ARE WANTED

Pastor of the Capitol Avenue Baptist Church Has Resigned.

OLD AGE THE REASON GIVEN THE COMMITTEE MEETS TODAY

For Many Years He Was Pastor of the Second Baptist—Retired To Private Life.

Dr. A. T. Spalding, who has been the pastor of the Capitol Avenue Baptist church for a number of years, has sent in his resignation and asks permission to give up his charge.

This action of Dr. Spalding will be a great surprise to a number of Baptists of this city, but to his congregation he had intimated some time ago that he would give up the pastorate.

The only reason that Dr. Spalding assigns is that of old age. He was sixty-six years old on his last birthday and has given up nearly his entire life-time to the work of the Lord.

Dr. Spalding was for a number of years pastor of the Second Baptist church and was succeeded by Dr. Henry McDonald, the present occupant.

It was his intention at the time that he gave up the Second Baptist church to retire from active work. He went to Texas and while he expected to spend the rest of his days there, he was compelled in competitive bidding.

He finally wandered back to Atlanta, his old home, and was immediately sought by a number of his old charge who wanted his assistance to start the little mission on the corner of Capitol and Georgia avenues.

It was through his efforts that a nice church was built, where the mission began in a small house. He was in charge of the pupil and has filled it almost every Sunday since the day of its organization.

There are 130 members of the church, according to the present enrollment, and a Sunday school attendance of over 150. His heart and soul have been in the work, and he feels that he has done his share in ministerial labor. The resignation of Dr. Spalding was handed to the deacons of the church on last Saturday. They waited on Dr. Spalding and in earnest words thanked him for his valuable service. The thanks of the entire church were voted to him and the little Sunday school children shook his hand in appreciation.

Dr. Spalding will retire to his private life and rest. He has built a pretty home in this city, and surrounded by his family, he says that he feels that his last days will be pleasant.

A committee of the deacons was appointed to select a pastor to fill the place made vacant by Dr. Spalding.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A LIFE?

Negro Washerwoman Estimates Her Son To Have Been Worth \$5,000. Anna Amos, the mother of William Amos, the negro convict who was killed in 1896 by an electric car of the Atlanta Railway Company, is suing the road in the first division of the city court for \$5,000.

The case was reached yesterday morning and the evidence shows that Amos, who was only thirteen years old, was killed by the car while he was attempting to drive a mule and cart on the track. The plaintiff is represented by Arnold & Arnold, and the road is defended by Dorsey, Brewster & Howell.

Amos was working with a squad of convicts on the road to Lakewood. As the boat stepped upon the street car track to drive a mule and cart on the way of an approaching car, he was struck by the mule and killed. Colonel Brewster made a motion to have the case on the grounds that he was aware of the approach of the car, but the motion was overruled and the case will go before a jury on its merits. The case will probably be concluded by noon today.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES HELD.

Professor Charles Lane Addresses the Sunday School of First Methodist.

The services at the First Methodist Church on Sunday morning were devoted to the children. The Sunday school pupils took part in the singing and the hundreds of youthful voices were wonderfully sweet. Professor Charles Lane delivered the sermon, which was addressed to children. It was a bright day and the boys and girls got more out of it than they do from most sermons. The older members of the congregation found it full of suggestion, too.

SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successful practice in this city, and their having effected cures of chronic diseases at a stage where other physicians of acknowledged ability stated they could not do so, are the leaders in the practice of their specialties. Medical institutes have risen and fallen. Specialists have come and gone. Others will come and go the same as those before them. Dr. Hathaway & Co., through the confidence of the progressive people, through the great demands from the sick and afflicted for their treatment, through their unparalleled success in curing disease, have built up an immense and extensive practice which has substantially and permanently established them in this city. The best and most successful physicians whose ambition is to excel, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of the science of medicine and the relief of suffering humanity. They have no sincere, upright, and amiable character which is heralded in the world as a remedy for all ills. Their medical education condemns such methods. Their lofty aspirations and honesty in practice place such modern impositions back to the dark ages. They are quackery, where they justly belong. Their constant study and deep research they are always abreast of the times. There are no new discoveries in medicine, no new apparatus to assist the physician but what is at their command. As science proves it to be of worth and benefit in every case that they undertake to cure is truly scientifically with such remedies and such glands as are known to man. That particular case requires in order that they are a speedy and permanent cure. They have no experiments to make for they are thorough and educated and prepared through experience already gained to provide for all the needs of the patient.

The seizure of the road by the company did not interfere with the practice of Dr. Hathaway & Co. They place young and tender treatment of highly educated physicians. Physicians whose ambition is to excel, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of the science of medicine and the relief of suffering humanity. They have no sincere, upright, and amiable character which is heralded in the world as a remedy for all ills. Their medical education condemns such methods. Their lofty aspirations and honesty in practice place such modern impositions back to the dark ages. They are quackery, where they justly belong. Their constant study and deep research they are always abreast of the times. There are no new discoveries in medicine, no new apparatus to assist the physician but what is at their command. As science proves it to be of worth and benefit in every case that they undertake to cure is truly scientifically with such remedies and such glands as are known to man. That particular case requires in order that they are a speedy and permanent cure. They have no experiments to make for they are thorough and educated and prepared through experience already gained to provide for all the needs of the patient.

LEON BOUZIGUES STILL ALIVE

Incorrectly Reported That He Had Passed Away.

In Sunday's Constitution it was stated that Mr. Leon Bouzigues, who has been employed for many years as a window dresser in Keely Company's store, had died.

As a matter of fact Mr. Bouzigues' son died on that day and this caused the mistake. His friends have been inquiring after him, thinking him dead, and he asks that the correction be made.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 54 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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LUMPKIN ORDERS MINES OPERATED

Important Decision Rendered in
Julius Brown's Company.

SALE OCCURS IN FEW DAYS

Receiver Authorized To Use Income for
Operating Expenses.

CONFLICT QUESTION IS CONSIDERED

Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and
Investment Company's Litigation
Is Gradually Drawing To a
Close—Sale of Assets
Final Action.

The decision in the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company's litigation was handed down yesterday morning in the superior court by Judge Lumpkin.

The petition asking that the mines be stopped and all operation of the property cease, was not allowed by the court, and the receiver, Mr. Julius L. Brown, is authorized to conduct the mining interests as he sees fit, provided he can comply with the court's order, fully, without any danger to the machinery and the other assets of the property.

Judge Lumpkin ordered Receiver Brown to instruct his agents and employees to stop the mines as to not to do unnecessary damage to the property and to see that nothing was done that would impair the value of the assets further than the ordinary wear and tear that would result from normal operations of the mines.

In regard to the petition which was filed several days ago by creditors alleging that Julius Brown was cutting tanbark from his uses, Judge Lumpkin granted an order instructing the receiver to cut no more tanbark unless he was authorized to do so by a special order of the court.

Judge Lumpkin rules that credit should not be extended to the Chattanooga Iron Company so, to increase the indebtedness to the receiver, he allows sales to be made which can be paid for promptly. If the sales which are contemplated cannot be paid for promptly, then Receiver Brown is ordered not to make them.

The receiver is cautioned not to discriminate in the payment of receiver's certificates. As the sale of the entire property is to be made within a very short while, the receiver is authorized to use the income which may hereafter be received by him for the expense of continuing the operation of the mines until the day of sale, or until further order is given.

Early Sale Is Contemplated. The decision of Judge Lumpkin is based upon the idea of an early sale of the property which has become so entangled in litigation, but the end is now in sight. All the attorneys interested in the case have convened, many have urged an immediate sale of all the assets, claiming that the company is losing large amounts of money every month.

The report of the receiver shows that the last half quarter was something more than \$100,000, and it is claimed by the attorney for creditors and receiver's certificate holders that all of the assets will be wasted in the event the mines are operated any longer.

The day of sale has not been fixed, neither has the court decided whether an upset price will be named or not. These are questions which have been considered by the court, but in which there has been no decision. The questions have been argued at length, and again, but on account of the many business details and the nature of the litigation, no definite decision has been reached either by the court or among the attorneys. Some of the creditors of the property sold at once; there are others who think the property will bring a much larger sum if the sale is postponed, while there are other interested parties who think the sale ought not only to be made as soon as possible, but they contend that the mines should be shut down in.

Judge Lumpkin's Order. The order handed down by Judge Lumpkin yesterday morning is not lengthy, but brief and explicitly answers all questions.

The petition and motions were argued before him at the same time. An application by certain holders of receiver's certificates and creditors, touching the workings of the mines and dealing with the company, was made to give further credit to the Chattanooga Iron Company, another by certain holders, etc., a petition by the receiver for divorce, and a petition for the sale of the property of the defendant company (this last motion having been made some time since and action reserved, and the application for sale now considered and ar-

that he do not allow the cutting of tanbark from the property without the special order of court.

"Credit to the Chattanooga Iron Company should not be extended so as to increase its indebtedness to the receiver, and it is so directed. Sale may be made to it so far as it can be paid up promptly, without failing behind in increasing such indebtedness, but not further."

"As to the certificates issued by the receiver and debts which he has incurred, I cannot direct or expressly or impliedly authorize, any discrimination or inequality to payments; but I direct that no discrimination and payment be made among them by the receiver."

"As an early sale is to be ordered, the receiver may hereafter use the income which may be received by him so far as may be necessary for the expense of continuing operations until the sale or further order."

"The attorneys for all parties present announcing that a sale should be had and such differences that exist being only to the time, upset price, etc., the sale will be effected and a separate order as to it passed. Let the receiver file an inventory of the property in hand."

Court Rules About the Convicts.

"The matter of the trial between the Dade Coal Company (Penitentiary Company No. 1), and the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company having been referred to as relating among other things to certain convicts, I repeat what

Judge Candler Held Two Sessions of Court Yesterday, Disposing of Many Indictments.

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